BY EASTIN & ADAMS,

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., APRIL 13, 1855.

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LAWYERS.

DAVID J. JOHNSON. JOHNSON & LYLE, TORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

AVING permanently located in the City of f his court in this place, to request that the gether in the practice of their profession will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care.

OFFICE—Second door west of the Leaven-resolution which was unaminously adopt-

worth house on Delaware Street, where one of them may at all times be found.

N. B.—Special attention given to the obtainment of bounty land.

april 6, '55.

JOHN A. HALDERMAN.

(LATE OF LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,) TTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL A Business Agent. Leavenworth, Kansas.
Commissioner to take Testimony, Affidavits,
Acknowledgments of Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, &c, for all the States, duly
appointed by the Governor thereof.
Homes in Kansas secured and safe invest-

References—His Excellency L. W. Powel, Gov. of Ky., Hon. John C. Breckenridge and Col. C. C. Rogers, U. S. Att'y., Lexington, Ky. Chancellor Pirtle, Louisville, Ky., J. S. Cheno-weth & Co. Cin., Ohio, E. M. Ryland & Co.,

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ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT. Leavenworth, Kansas.

R. R. Rees.

COMMISSIONER of Deeds for the State of Missouri at Leavenworth, K. T., is author-ized to take acknowledgements of Deeds, Powers of attorney or other instruments, also to take
Depositions affidavits &c. to be used in the State
of Missouri.

[March 2, 1855.

JOHN M. WHITE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Leavenworth, K. T.

Office corner Chorokee and fourth streets. 4. 5. WHITNEY. H. B. JOLLY.

WHITNEY & JOLLY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Coneral Land Agents & Dealers in Real Estate

GRASSHOPPER FALLS, Kansas Territory. W. & J. have permanently located them-selves at Grasshopper Falls, the vicinity of the best timbered and watered portion of Kanwill assist actual settlers in securing elaims, either timber or rich prairie. Settlers will find it for their interest to apply to them as they have given the adjacent country a thorough exploration and have become familiar with all its advantages. Jan. 26, 1855 .- tf.

William Phillips, Law and Land Agency Office, South side Delaware street, first door wes from Leavenworth Hotel.

Leavenworth, K. T., } Jan. 19, 1855-1y. M. F. CONWAY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, CONVEYANworth, Kansas Territory.

Persons wanting to purchase or desirous to sell claims to town lots in Leavenworth, or to land, anywhere in the Territory, are requested to call asabove, or communicate by letter.

Oct. 20, 1854. JOHN DONIPHAN.

A TTORNEY AT LAW, Weston Mo., con-tinues to practice his profession at Westo and will attend the adjacent Courts in Kans n Territory. [Sept. 29 a. WM. H. MILLER L. D. BIRD

Leavenworth, K. T. Weston, Mo. BIRD & MILLER

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

C. MCCREA ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Residence, Salt Creek, Kansas Territory. fice in Leavenworth. [Sept. 15. Office in Leavenworth.

B. H. TWOMBLY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW HAS permanently located at Leavenworth A for the practice of his profession, and will attend all Courts in the Judicial District in which Leavenworth is situated. [Sept 15.

HANFORD. THAYER & CO. MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALI KINDS OF CLOTHING. SHIRTS, DRAWERS & FURNISHING

GOODS, OILS AND RUDBER CLOTHING, ETC., Nos. 180 and 182 Main Street, (Corner of Green, one door below the Virginia Hotel.) St. Louis, Mo.

HANFORD & BROTHER,] [N. B. THAYER, Manufacturers, New-York. St. Louis. HAVING enlarged our store to double its former size making it the largest and best arranged WHOLESALE CLOTHING warehouse in the city, we are prepared at all times to offer unusual inducements to purchasers in

our line.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our large and complete assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING which we are constantly receiving from our manufactory in New York City. Our Stock is manufactured expressly for the WESTERN MARKET, and we can and WILL sell a shade under the market prices.

ade under the market prices.

HANFORD, THAYER & CO.

J. M. Chrisman,

TOUSE and Sign Painting, Glazing and Imitation in Wood and Marble. All work done in a workmanlike manner and upon reasonable terms and solicits a share of public patronage, can be found when not engaged, at the Leavenworth House. All the reference given is a spril 8, 1855.

Bar Meeting.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held in the city of Leavenworth on the 19th inst. John Doniphan Esq. was called to the chair and B. H. Twombly appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. A. Halderman Esq. a committee of five was appointed by the chair, viz J. A. Halderman, R. R. Rees, A. Macauly, H. M. Moore, and D. J. Johnson Esqs. to correspond with Hon. S. D. Lecompt, Chief Justice of the Territory and presiding Judge of the 1st Judicial District, to express on behalf of the Bar their appreciation of his chaste, dignified and able address delivered at the opening

Resolved, That we have this morning istened to the chaste and very appropriate address of Hon. S. D. LECOMPTE delivered at the opening of the Court for the 1st. Judicial District of Kansas Territory, that we highly appreciate and approve the sentiments contained therein and respectfully ask a copy for publication and that the same be spread upon the records of said

Leavenworth City March 19, 1855. Hon. Chief Justice Lecompt:

At a meeting of the members of the Bar held in Leavenworth, this morning, the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit at your hands a copy of your able address delivered at the organization of the District Court for the first Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas, in order that the same may be published and spread upon the records of the Court. Hoping that the request expressed through us may be granted.

Your friends and ob't svt's, JOHN A. HALDERMAN, R. R. REES, A. MACAULY, H. M. MOOKE,

LEAVENWORTH, K. T.

D. J. JOHNSON.

your note. I have the honor, very respectfully your ob't sv't,

SAML. D. LECOMPTE.

GENTLEMEN:—It may not be necessary, but, nevertheless will not be deemed inappropriate to signalize the inauguration of judicial procedure in this land, hitherto but earley trodden except by the foot of the Indian by some observations elevant to such an ossacion.

There are none of this description but such as relate to the interests of the administration of

If, therefore, the intimation of a design to solicit, for a short time, your attention has awakened either expectation of an effort at rhetoric, or a desire to hear a definition of my politoric, or a desire to hear a definition of my political position or, less reasonable, the hope or fear of a partizan address in support of any policy, these will be qulled by the emphatic disclaimer of each and all of the purposes imputed by the indulgence of these feelings.

Forbearing all rhetrical effort let me not be

understood as placing this, in its relations to the judiciary in the same category with the introduction of political topicks. With the numberless examples, fresh upon my memory, illustra-ting how harmoniously the most dignified judi-cial deportment and the purest official integrity have been blended into a style of thought and captivating, and a manner bold, frank and comcaptivating, and a manner bold, frank and com-manding, yet courteous, gentle and persuasive, it would little accord with my sentiments to depre-ciate these elegancies of intellect and person.— Indeed the irabsence would much more properly excite suspicion and distrust than their pres-sence. If, therefore, I seek not to introduce them

trace per torn of Believery Car

ter shall sustain itself in the measure of confi-dence implied in the individual selection. It is to be remarked, however, in addition that if a to be remarked, however, in addition that if a proper appreciation of responsibility and duty be entertained then will follow an aspiration for something more than the bare justification of the choice whether executive or popular—an ambition high and ennobling to reach a stand point, awarded by the unimpassioned arbitrament of that great arbiter the public sentiment, not simply in the admission that the first presumption of integrity has been justified, but in the spontaneous and admiring feeling that early promise has nobly ripened to the development of a character far beyond the average, aye compassing the very acme of official virtue.

But even yet is the character incomplete to which appertains only virtue, how immaculate

but even yet is the character incomplete to which appertains only virtue, how immaculate sever may be that virtue. Assuming what by figure of speech deeply impressive of its intendent, to hand you the accompaning address. It will be to me a source of unalloyd pleasure, if its sentiments shall find a response in, and constitute in any degree to nould, the developments of the history of ur beloved Territory.

With assurance of my profound apprecion of the kindness of those whom you present and the generosity of the terror.

charge the trust when assumed.

An ability to comprehend and apply the great principles of law as matured by the expesitions of the wisdom of ages, must therefore coexist with uprightness. This is, indeed, the motive power—the mighty agent—the steam which propels the tremendous machinery, the purity of sentiment and purpose are the symetry of proportion, the general adaptation, the oil that lubricates the points of contact making possible the performance of its gigantic work without scattering into fragments its various parts. the performance of its gigantic work without scattering into fragments its various parts.—
But who may boast himself equal to the high requirements—possessed of the quick and comprehensive faculty to determine with certainty the right of every case as presented—who pretend to the universal memory which can say, in the infinite complication of human affairs, of every question "it a lex scripta est." These enviable attainments are not to be expected. Of nothing terrestrial shall omnicience or infallinothing terrestrial shall omnicience or infalli-bility be predicated, but in the most ridiculous

Existing systems do not contemplate aught approaching an absurdity. But on the contra-ry exacting much of moral strength, they pre-sume a limit both to the power of thought and

the reach of attainment.

Upon this theory they have constituted tribunals for judgment, in whose virtuous purposes litigants might have the amplest confidence—tribunals of umpiage, unbiassed by the passions which sway the litigants themselves, to determine between them, not, however, by the unaided mind, but by these assisted by the keen encounter of opposing interests fully arrayed and earnestly advanced by the recognized agency of a Bar, the members of which beside their pride to maintain an explicate reputation have

a Bar, the members of which beside their pride to maintain an exalted reputation, have before them the allurements of an honorable ambition to incite them to an elaborate and able advocacy of conflicting rights.

This feature of our organization suggests yet another element of the judicial character, which though not so much of its very essence cannot be descient but at the hazard of leaving it far short of its legitimate aspirations.

The least segacious persons must see, in view of the paramount importance of a ready and cheerful acquiescence in the decisions of all matters referred to the judicial tribunals, that it becomes a matter of overtowering interest to inculcate and cherish a feeling of just confidence in them.

in them.

It is not by any means necessary to the maintenance of the truth of this proposition to assume that all of their decisions are correct. It is quite certain that no proposition which depended upon this assumption, could be sustain-

What then?

Shall the judge, therefore, incur the contempt, or the jury become the subject of indignation meetings, and the laughing stock and derision, of the community? Will then be any who will reply affirmatively? Fain would I hope notand if any how earnestly would I trust, for the sake of the general weal, that they are "few and far between," so far as, instead of dimming, but to increase by contrast the lustre of the more genial feeling, as the dark spots upon the moon's disk but add a charm to her gentle and benign light.

light. It seems to me that no limit can be assigned to the pernicious tendency of such a sentiment. It is at best but to substitute the opinion of another, an excited and an ill organized tribunal—and of which less than a title can have read in a lifetime as much law as and judge may have poured over within the month—one of which perhaps, that the tithe of a title have heard the testimony—of which not one acts under the sol-

perhaps, that the tithe of a title have heard the testimony—of which not one acts under the solemnities of a limited, designated responsibility, and the appalling sanctions of an oath.

In criminal prosecutions it is the benign principle of the law that it is better than ninety and nine guilty persons should escape than that one innocent should suffer; but thus as indeed every thing desirable to be maintained is in danger of a sacrifice, if by reason of the apprehension of out door excitement, whether for a gainst any member of the court—the judge who proany member of the court—the judge who pro-nounces the law, or the jury who determines the

any member of the court—the judge who pronounces the law, or the jury who determines the
fact—is tempted to enquire wither the popular sentiment points rather than, under his deep
obligations of duty to his country and his God,
what ought I to say upon the law and the testimony as I understand it.

It is not too comprehensive a declaration to
say that no circumstances will justify a palpable and violent outrage upon the established
forms of the legal procedure. While it is easy to
believe that even these forms may be abused,
and that abuses of them have actually occurred,
by the constituted authorities, it is not easy to by the constituted authorities, it is not easy to understand one evil shall be corrected by the

prehension of the existence of a feeling of sympathy with disorder.

I should suppress feelings and convictions which have warmed my heart with the most grateful emotions, if I sould not, beside a simple disciaimer of such fears add my positive testimony the result of very considerable means of observation, confirmed by the frequent remark of gentlemen entitled to my highest respect, that our beautiful Territory is being populated with a class of men of whom every thing may be expected rather than disorganization a anarchy.

Enterprise, intelligence, honorable sentiment, country and hospitality, all crowned with pervading attachment to our beloved Union, will be found wherever the pioneer has reared the cabin to pretect him from the storm.

He would indeed have quick reason to correct his judgment who should judge the occupant by the occupant. He would learn that ceuverse of the proverb, all is not gold that glitters," is

of the proverb, all is not gold that glitters," is

Should any, therefore, laaving the refinements and elegant intercourse of social life, where society has long since assumed all the attractions of an established system and order, fancy that, in an established system and order, fancy that, in course the Hon. Anson Burlingame—that is winding his way far up toward the source of the quoth the Hon. Anson Burlingameeft behind them, let them be as once and for

ever undeceived.

Let them know that with the concession that they will find less of that species of elegance which only time can provide, that which is exhibited in the proportions of architecture, and the adornment of taste, and less of those luxuries provided to gratify a sated and perhaps corrupted appetite. We have admitted all that we

But let them know, too, that even in such an mission there is nothing that implies inferiority of enjoyment, because we can offer to them, instead, that which they have not hitherto found, a climate whose breath is balm—a soil whose fertility is wealth, a face of country gazing upon which from every elevation hill rises whose fertility is wearth, a face of country gaz-ing upon which from every elevation hill rises upon hill and valley with valley mingles, as far as the the eye can reach, while over all is spread in unrivalled beauty and fragrance a ver-dure of the richest and most variegated loveli-

ess. But let us not forget in a momentary enthu siam, the point to which out attention was direc-ted. Let us not while disclaiming all apprhension forget, but return, stimulated by the glories of our heritage, remember with enhanced re-solves, that it is not enough to feel guarded against immediate danger.

It is beyond all this if abiding interest that a

position and mutual respect and confidence be therished in the breasts of all. cherished in the breasts of all.

This is the more necessary that the circumstances our migration hither have nessarily produced a community in which, home henceforth there shall be a unity of interest, and ought and must be an identity of habit, and yet there must be no inconsiderable variety of thought and feeling. I refer here to the dispositions of the evil persons that may come here.

Shall not, however, we find in the noble fortune accorded us, to uprear a fabrick of which "Nati natorum at our nascentum ab illis" may hereafter feel a just and honorable pride, ample stimulus to good, at once, the outposts of encroachment, and to devote ourselves with all earnestness to the great work of positive progression.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., APRIL 13, 1855.

| Sections and Lawy but howeve humble but the state path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of maintening the first that the path. The importance of an excession, and by the path of the path o But it is against those of a modified, not of aggravated enormity that sound and patriotic sentiment of the citizen ought to guard. The one is so appalling that it is scarcely needful to suggest a precaution—its hideous mien impels at once to the most desperate resistance. It is to those presented under insidieus guize, with plausible exterior, in the name of sympathy with the general wellfare, to those apparently rendered necessary as a protection and defence, to those only any antidote will need to be applied. Coming from every part of our beloved country and here casting a common lot it will not be deemed inappropriate to have offered suggestions upon a subject so deeply interesting to us all. Nor will it be supposed that such suggestions are prompted by the remotest apprehension of the existence of a feeling of sympathy with disorder.

The found is against those of a modified, not of sugarantees which were intended to secure, and now protect, the right of fifteen States to the possession of property amounting to some fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Is it possible to conceive for a single moment that these fifteen States, or any of them, will voluntarily assent to this anti-slavery constitution, by which they will be not only baggared in property, but revolutionized in their organization and domestic relations? Or, is it possible to conceive that mere legislative coercion can compel them to make these sacrifices?—Did the wild ravings of fanaticism, or the insidious seductions of hypocrisy, ever all the guarantees which were intended to secure, and now protect, the right of fifteen States to the possession of property amounting to some fifteen hundred millions of dollars. Is it possible to conceive for a single moment that these fifteen States, or any of them, will voluntarily assent to this anti-slavery constitution, by which they will be not only baggared in property, but revolutionized in their organization and domestic relations? Or, is it possible to conceive for a single moment that these fifteen S looks into his own heart and investigates the springs that govern human action can believe it for a moment.

An anti-slavery constitution is, therefore, only another phrase for the dissolution of the Union. Peaceable sessession, or a violent and bloody revolution, must be the inevitable result. Thus the first object of the man who represents the fusionists of Massachusetts in the next Congress is the dissolution of the Union, for that is the plain English of an anti-slavery constitution.-To prove this, we do not resort to mere inference. The abolitionists, now fused in with the know nothings, have over and over again publicly declared "they would

magnificent river above waters murmuring in our ears, as they wash with an uneeasing flow, the eastern border of our land of 'promise, as they had washed it when only the savage and his prey drank from its turbid supply, should any such fancy that virtue, intelligence and the kindly sentiments and patriotic emotions on all to be his inspired associates. The Prophet Garhis inspired associates. The Prophet Gar-rison, the "Angel Gabriel," and Abby Foster must supersede all the law and the prophets, and the sacred edifice which has which has withstood the test of time and the tempests of thousands of years must be pulled down on our heads by the Samson of abelition know nothingism.

"WE MUST HAVE AN ANTI-SLAVERY Gon!" Does not every sincere Christian shudder with horror and shrink with disgust from this blasphemous annunciation?-The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the God who spoke unto Moses from Mount Sinai; the God, the Father, of the Redeemer of the human race, must give place to the God of the Hon. Anson Burlingame; the God of William Lloyd Garrison; the God of those who believe in no God; the God who has no attribute but that of the anti-slavery God! We recoil with inexpressible loathing from such blasphemous balderdash, and nothing but the solemn obligation we feel to warn the people of the United States against the consequences of the adoption of such principles could possibly induce us to sully our columns with such execrable ravings, which meditate the prostration of the laws of man, the laws of God and of God himself.

Such, then, is the creed of the abolition-

because of a position of the contributed and a position of the contributed and part and partial recommend them even unaderenced and partial recommend them